

The University of New Mexico

COMPLEXITY ISSUES

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&

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Bandwidth

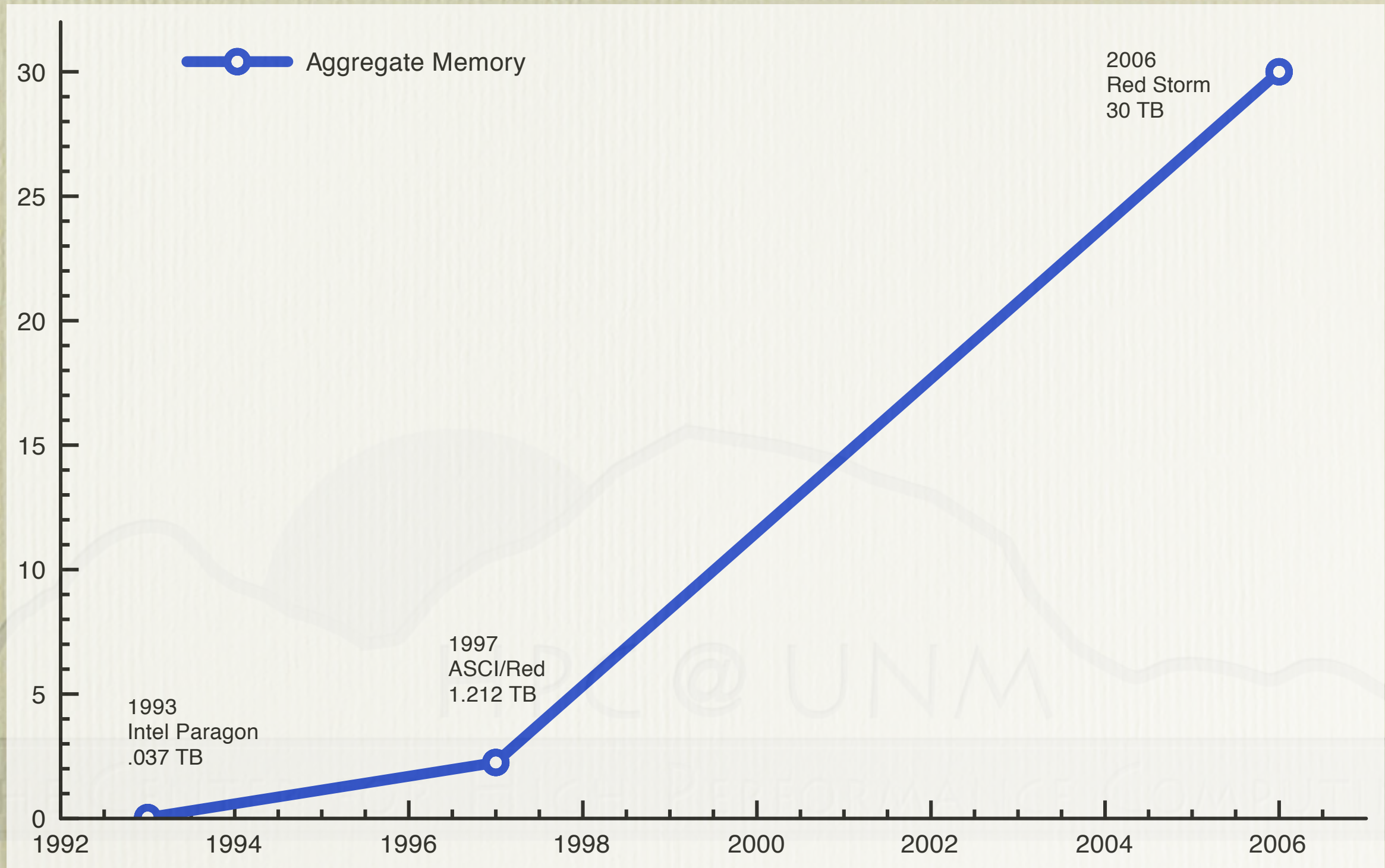
- ☼ In the next decade is the bandwidth transferred into or out of one “high end computing file system”
 - a. going down 10X or more,
 - b. staying about the same,
 - ➡ c. going up 10X or more, or
 - d. “your answer here,”
- as a result of the expected increase in computational speed in its client clusters / MPPs, and why?

Increased Compute Rate...

- ☼ is **not** the only reason for the increased bandwidth requirement
- ☼ External sources/sinks will also create and consume data at a higher rate
- ☼ Growth rate of aggregate MPP memory



Aggregate Memory Growth



Spindle Count

- ✻ In the next decade is the number of magnetic disks in one “high end computing file system”
 - c. going up 10X or more, or as a result of the expected increase in computational speed in its client clusters/ MPPs, and why?
- ✻ It’s unlikely that increases in disk density will be able to keep up with the increased demand for storage

Others

- ☼ Concurrency: the number of concurrent streams of requests is likely to increase by at least 10x
 - ☼ more systems, more users, more remote access, ...
- ☼ Seek Efficiency: I have no clue how the number of bytes moved per magnetic disk seek will change
- ☼ Failures: the number of independent failure domains **may** increase by 10x
 - ☼ we don't tolerate failures very well.

Complexity

- ☼ Explain why these large increases are not going to increase the complexity of storage software significantly.
- ☼ Make the user deal with it

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Development Time Trends

- ✱ Even if complexity is increasing, the time and effort required to achieve acceptable 9s of availability at speed **MUST** stay about the same.
- ✱ Are you relying on the development of any currently insufficient technologies, and if so, which?
 - ✱ **magic?**

The temptation

- ✱ Fat layers provide opportunities for optimization
 - ✱ they also provide lots of opportunities to do the wrong thing
- ✱ Fat layers are magic—magic is (mostly) OK on my laptop...
- ✱ Getting to fat layers requires a lot of experience

The obligatory F1 analogy

Shifting gears

Falcon

Synchromesh

Automatic Transmission

F1

Heel & toe

Automatic Clutch

skill

enhancement

- ✱ Wired Magazine; March 2001
 - ✱ 220 MPH, 17,000 RPM, 500,000 lines of code



Performance Transparency

- ✱ When performance matters, the API should accurately reflect resource costs
 - ✱ FORTRAN reflects costs of the (an?) underlying architecture
 - ✱ MPI reflects costs of memory distribution
 - ✱ It's hard to encourage people to do the right thing–MPI does not encourage people to overlap communication with computation
- ✱ Let users see through and discard layers

Coping with complexity

Butler Lampson (Software 1, 1), simplicity:

Perfection is reached, not when there is no longer anything to add, but when there is no longer anything to take away.

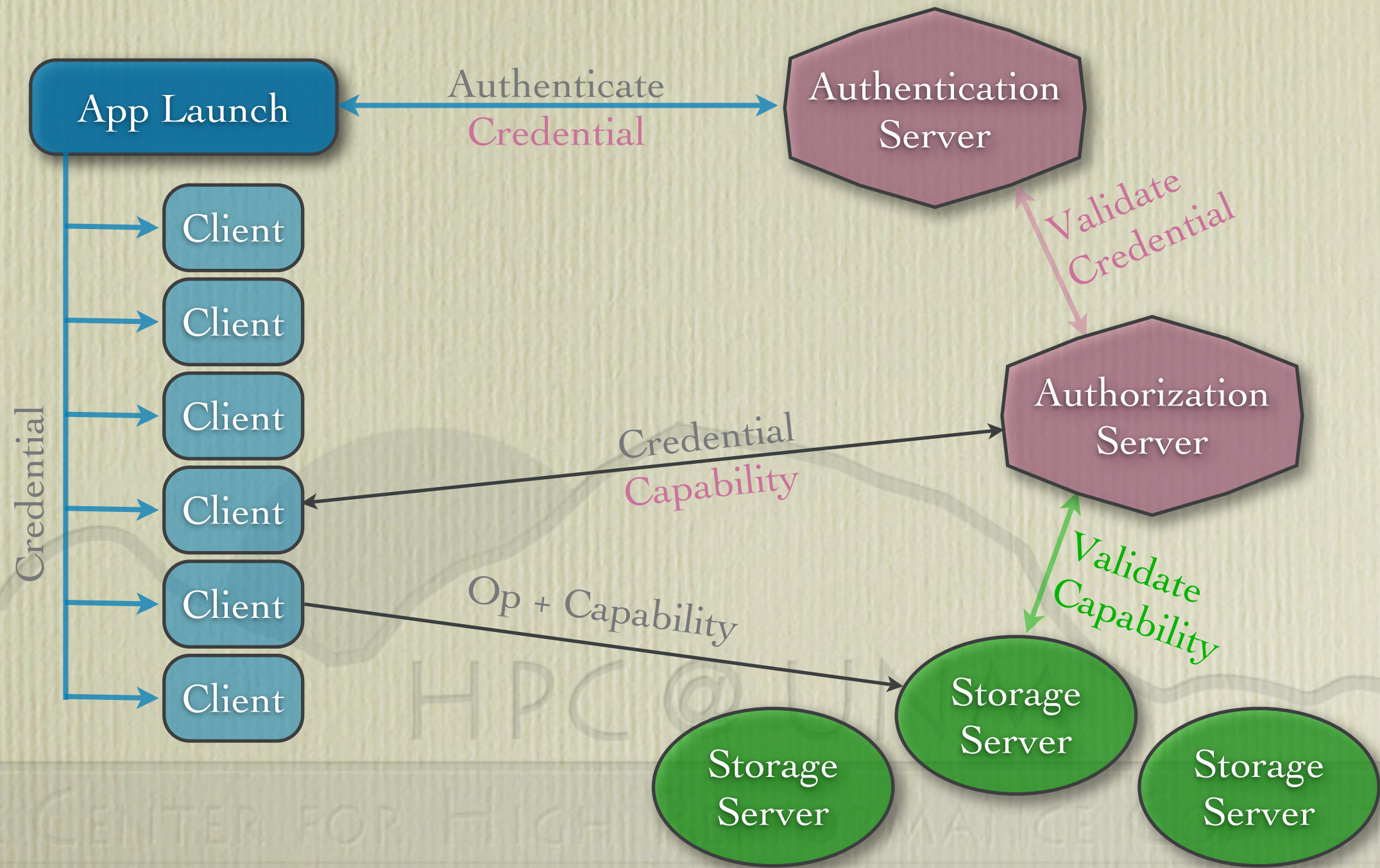
A. Saint-Exupery

- ✱ Make it fast, rather than general or powerful
- ✱ Don't hide power
- ✱ Leave it to the client

Abstracting storage

- ✱ You can't fix latency, you have to tolerate it
 - ✱ asynchronous interface (split transactions)
 - ✱ find something else to do
- ✱ I/O Bandwidth needs to be manageable
 - ✱ expose parallelism
 - ✱ eliminate need for anything other than data movement and **access control**
 - ✱ provide mechanisms to do everything else "offline"
- ✱ Mask failures

LWFS



Why Data isn't Compute

- ✱ Persistence

- ✱ rebooting the storage system won't clean it up

- ✱ Sharing

- ✱ performance isolation is much harder—you can't space share the storage servers

- ✱ Interdependencies

- ✱ management requires the construction of global views